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BRITISH COLUMBIA
The Best Place on Earth

BC Stats

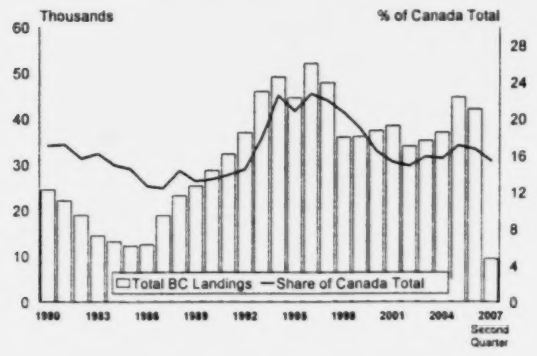
Immigration Highlights ◆ Second Quarter 2007

The data presented in this Immigration Highlights publication are from Citizenship and Immigration Canada, unless otherwise stated.

B.C. immigrant landings were down moderately in the second quarter of 2007 from the same quarter of 2006 ...

In the second quarter of 2007, 9,470 new landed immigrants arrived in British Columbia. This level was lower than the total landings into B.C. during the second quarter of 2006. B.C.'s share of total immigrants to Canada also continued to decline. According to Statistics Canada, between April 1st 2007 and June 31st 2007, B.C. received 15.4 per cent of all arrivals to Canada, lower than the 16.9 per cent B.C. received in the same quarter of 2006.

B.C. Immigration and Share of Canada Total



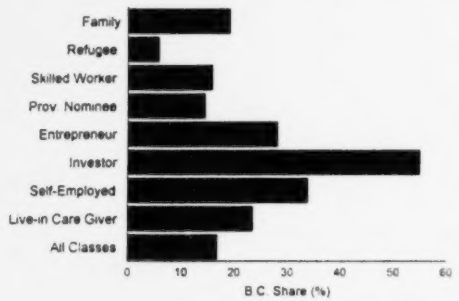
Total immigrant arrivals to Canada were also slightly lower this past quarter. According to Statistics Canada, a total of 61,647 new landed immigrants arrived in Canada during the second quarter of 2007. Over the same period in 2006 Canada welcomed 67,909 new arrivals.

British Columbia held its position during the second quarter as one of the top three favoured destinations. According to Statistics Canada, B.C. received the third highest level of new landed immigrants after Ontario (29,511 immigrants) and Quebec (11,565 immigrants).

Skilled Workers accounted for the largest share of total landings in the most recent quarter...

Skilled workers accounted for the largest number of landings into B.C. in the second quarter of 2007, closely followed by landings in the family class. During this quarter, 3,704 new skilled worker immigrants landed in the province. B.C. also received 3,354 family class immigrants, and 925 business class immigrants over the same period.

B.C. Share of Immigrants to Canada By Class
2006



Asian countries remain the leading source of B.C. Landed Immigrants...

The top ten countries accounted for over three quarters of total landed immigrants in the second quarter of 2007. China remained the leading source country, followed by India, the Philippines and the United States. These four countries accounted for 55 per cent of all immigrant arrivals in this quarter. Taiwan, England, South Korea, Iran, Japan and Australia were the other top source countries for this quarter and accounted for a further 19 per cent of total landed immigrants.

The Greater Vancouver area continued to be the top intended destination for B.C. Landed Immigrants ...

Over two-thirds of total landed immigrants to B.C. who arrived in the second quarter of 2007 stated the Vancouver area as their intended destination. Landed immigrants from Asia were the most likely to settle in this area at 74 per cent. A relatively higher proportion of immigrants arriving from the U.S., Caribbean and Africa settled outside the Vancouver area.

Previously Released Feature Articles

June 2007	*British Columbia's Non-Permanent Resident Population*
Mar 2007	*B.C. Immigrant Landings and Inter-Censal Population Change*
Dec 2006	*A Summary of the Federal Immigration Plan for 2006*
June 2006	*Age, Family and Marital Characteristics of BC Immigrants*
Mar 2006	*Family Immigrants to British Columbia*
Dec 2005	*Skilled Worker Immigrants to British Columbia*
Oct 2005	*Education Level of Recent Immigrants*
June 2005	*Immigrants to B.C. Under the Provincial Nominee Program*
Mar 2005	*European Immigrants to B.C.*
Dec 2004	*A Summary of the Federal Immigration Plan for 2005*
Sep 2004	*2001 Residence of Recent Immigrants*
June 2004	*Business Immigrants to British Columbia*
Mar 2004	*Immigrants from India and China*
Dec 2003	*Twenty Years of Female Immigrants to B.C.*
Sep 2003	*Non-Permanent Residents & Citizenship*
Jun 2003	*Earnings of Recent Canadian Immigrants (Part 2)*
Mar 2003	*Earnings of Recent Canadian Immigrants*
Jan 2003	*Mother Tongue and Home Language*
Sep 2002	*English Language Ability of Recent Immigrants*

Special Feature:
Labour Market Characteristics of the Immigrant Population in BC

Cathy Stock, Manager, Labour & Social Statistics, BC STATS

Since January 2006, Statistics Canada has been collecting data through the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) on the labour market status of immigrants[1] in Canada. We now have one full year of annual data covering immigrants living in BC and Canada. This paper presents highlights from that data.

The Immigrant Population in BC

According to the 2001 Census, more than one million immigrants were living in BC, and immigrants accounted for 26.1 percent of the total population. Among the provinces and territories BC had the second largest immigrant population – the vast majority of immigrants in BC live in the Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area. In the Vancouver CMA immigrants represented more than 37% of the population.

According to the 2006 LFS, immigrants accounted for 29 percent of BC population aged 15 and over. Out of the total population in BC, one in five (21%) were immigrants who had been in Canada for more than 10 years, while those landing in Canada between 5 and 10 years ago accounted for 5 percent of the BC population.

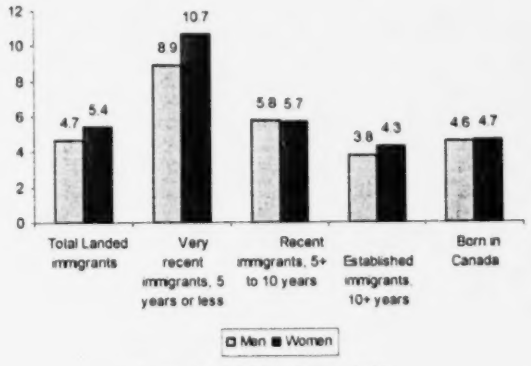
Employment and Labour Force Participation

In a time when the British Columbia labour market has been performing extremely well, with an average unemployment rate of 4.8 percent in 2006,[2]

very recent immigrants (5 years or less) had an unemployment rate of 9.7 percent – more than double the rate of Canadian-born British Columbians. Established immigrants (immigrants to Canada for more than 10 years) are finding work far more easily than very recent immigrants, with an incidence of unemployment of 4.0 percent, which is below the BC average.

While the unemployment rates for Canadian-born British Columbian men and women have been very similar in the last year (4.6 percent and 4.7 percent respectively), immigrant women appear to have more difficulty in finding work than immigrant men, with the exception of recent immigrant women (5 to 10 years) where the unemployment rate is very similar.

Immigrant women have higher unemployment rates than Immigrant men



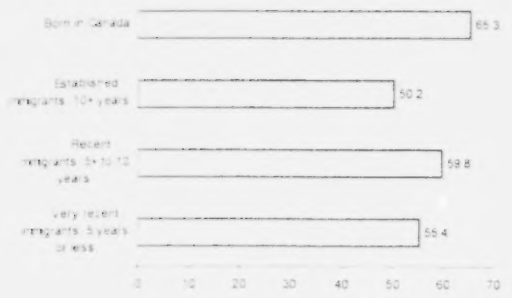
Source: Labour Force Survey 2006

Overall, men have higher labour force participation rates than women (70.4 and 61.0 respectively), this holds true for immigrants and Canadian-born British Columbians. However, immigrant women have much lower labour force participation rates than their Canadian-born counterparts.

[1] Immigrant population refers to people who were foreign born and have been permitted by immigration authorities to live in Canada permanently

[2] Among the working aged population (15 plus).

The labour force participation rates of immigrant women aged 15 plus are less than Canadian -born British Columbians



Source: Labour Force Survey 2006

Education

In 2006, 11 percent of British Columbians aged 25-54 did not have a high school diploma or a post-secondary credential. The proportion of the population without a high school diploma or a post-secondary credential is the same for immigrants and Canadian-born British Columbians.

On the other end of the spectrum, 25 percent of British Columbians had a university degree. On average, landed immigrants to BC are much more likely to have a university education. In 2006, very recent immigrants to BC were more than twice as likely as Canadian-born British Columbians to have a university degree – 50 percent compared to 21 percent.

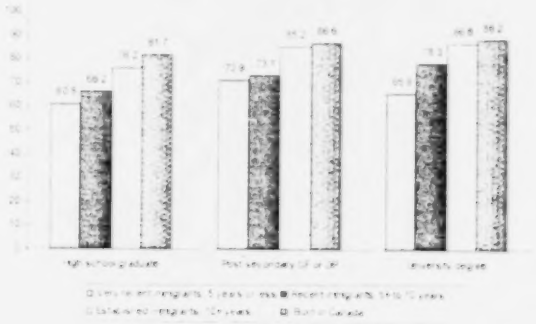
Immigrants much more likely to have a university education

Source: Labour Force Survey 2006

In 2006, very recent immigrants (aged 25-54) experienced higher unemployment rates, regardless of their level of education. The unemployment rates for Canadian-born British Columbians decreased with education obtainment; however, for very recent immigrants unemployment rates remained unchanged. For example, very recent immigrants with a university education (bachelor's degree or higher) had an unemployment rate that was almost three times the unemployment rate of their Canadian-born counterparts – 9.4 percent vs. 3.2 percent. On the positive side, established immigrants (10 years plus), with a university education had a lower unemployment rate than their Canadian-born counterparts – 2.1 percent compared to 3.2 percent.

Regardless of education level, both very recent and recent immigrants had employment rates[3] lower than those for Canadian-born British Columbians. Very recent immigrants with a university degree experienced the largest gap (a 22.4 percentage point gap) between their employment rates compared to their Canadian-born counterparts.

The gap in employment rates between immigrants and Canadian-born British Columbians varies depending on education levels



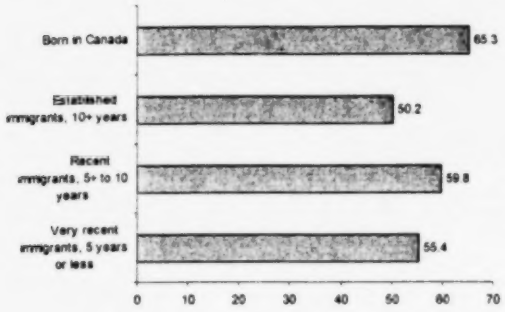
Source: Labour Force Survey 2006

Youth

Young immigrant women age 15 to 24 experienced more problems in finding work than their Canadian-

[3] The employment rate (or the employment population ratio) is the number of persons employed expressed as a percentage of the population 25-54.

The labour force participation rates of immigrant women aged 15 plus are less than Canadian-born British Columbians



Source: Labour Force Survey 2006

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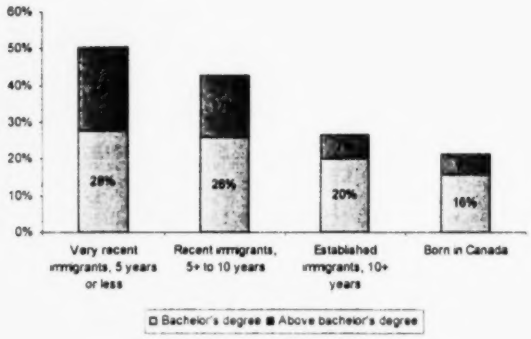
Immigrants much more likely to have a university education



Source: Labour Force Survey 2006

In 2006, very recent immigrants (aged 25-54) experienced higher unemployment rates, regardless of their level of education. The unemployment rates for Canadian-born British Columbians decreased with education obtainment; however, for very recent immigrants unemployment rates remained unchanged. For example, very recent immigrants with a university education (bachelor's degree or higher) had an unemployment rate that was almost three times the unemployment rate of their Canadian-born counterparts – 9.4 percent vs. 3.2 percent. On the positive side, established immigrants (10 years plus), with a university education had a lower unemployment rate than their Canadian-born counterparts – 2.1 percent compared to 3.2 percent.

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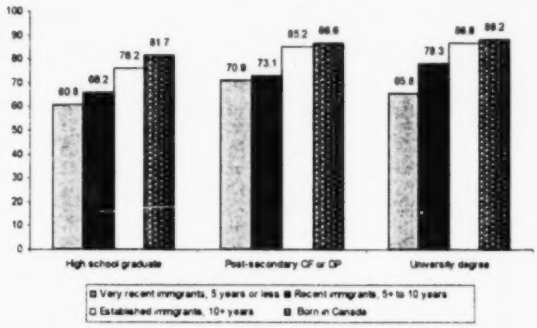
The gap in employment rates between Immigrants and Canadian-born British Columbians varies depending on education levels



Source: Labour Force Survey 2006

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Young immigrant women age 15 to 24 experienced more problems in finding work than their Canadian-

[3] The employment rate (or the employment/population ratio) is the number of persons employed expressed as a percentage of the population 25-54).

born counterparts. The unemployment rate for young women immigrants was 8.3 percent compared to 7.1 percent of their Canadian-born counterparts. Overall, young Canadian-born British Columbian women have higher labour force participation rates than their immigrant counterparts (70.8 and 61.0 respectively). On the other hand, young immigrant men had lower unemployment rates than their Canadian-born counterparts—7.6 percent compared to 9.4 percent.

Occupations and Industry

Overall, the distribution of total landed immigrants across occupational groups is remarkably similar to the distribution of Canadian-born workers. Landed immigrants are more likely to work in natural and applied sciences and related occupations and occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities, and less likely to work in trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations.

When considering only very recent immigrants, there does appear to be an entry effect in which immigrants are less likely to obtain employment in high-skilled occupations. For example, very recent immigrants are only half as likely as other immigrants or Canadian-born workers to obtain employment in management occupations. Very recent immigrants are also considerably less likely to work in business, finance, and administrative occupations, and are more likely to work in sales and services and occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities.

The entry effects described above tend to disappear, but with varying amounts of time depending on the occupational group considered. For example, recent immigrants are equally as likely as Canadian-born workers to be employed in management occupations, but it is not until immigrants are established that they are equally as likely to be employed in health related occupations.

Although the overall distribution of landed immigrants across occupational groups appears quite similar to the distribution of Canadian-born workers, other factors (such as educational attainment) should also be considered when interpreting these findings.

Labour Force Survey Immigration Questions

(1) In what country was....born?

(2) Is...now, or has he/she ever been, a landed immigrant in Canada?

(3) In what year did...first become a landed immigrant?

(4) In what month? (asked only if landed in previous 5 years)

(5) In what country did...complete his/her highest degree, certificate or diploma?

Definitions of immigrant types used by the Labour Force Survey

Very recent immigrant: individuals who have been landed immigrants to Canada for 5 years or less.

Recent immigrant: individuals who have been landed immigrants to Canada between 5 and 10 years.

Established immigrant: individuals who have been landed immigrants to Canada more than 10 years.

Other: Persons residing in Canada who were born outside of Canada and are not landed immigrants. Examples of people in this category include temporary foreign workers, live-in caregivers, Canadian citizens born outside Canada and those with student or working visas.

Source: The Canadian Immigrant Labour Market in 2006: First Results from Canada's Labour Force Survey, Catalogue no. 71-606-XIE2007001 ISSN: 1914-6299

B.C. Immigration by Area of Last Permanent Residence
April to June, 2007
Total Landings: 9,470 Persons

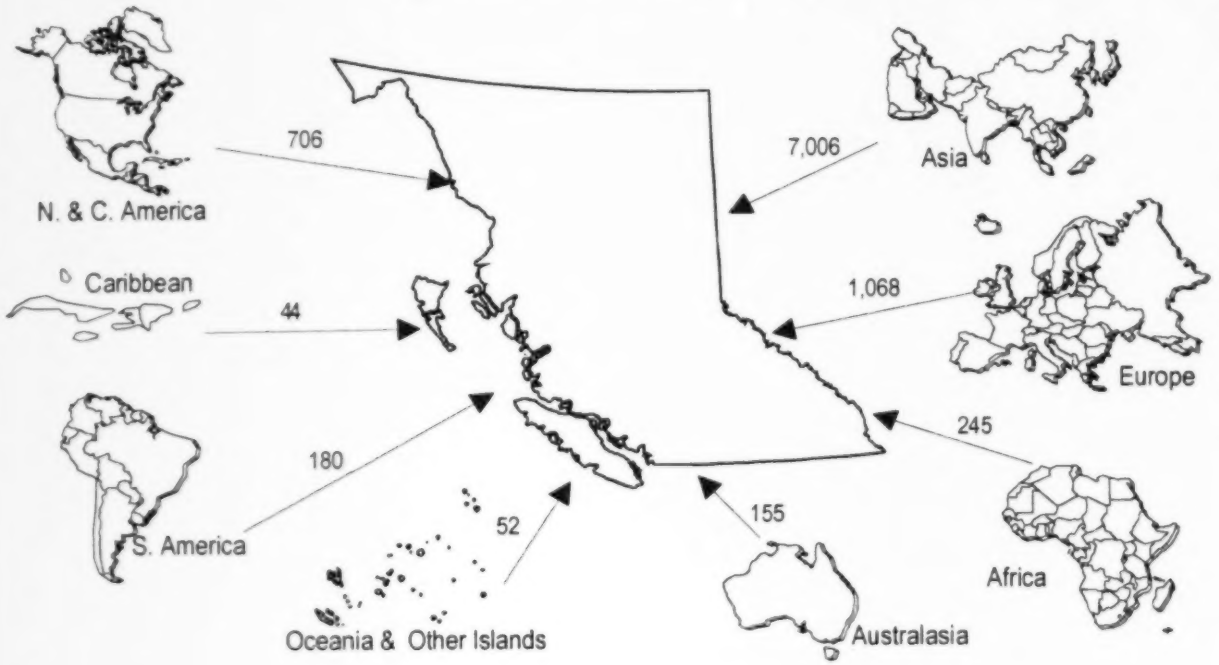

Table 1: Immigrant Landings to B.C. and Canada - April to June, 2007

SOURCE	Vancouver Area	Rest of B.C. *	Total B.C.	Canada	B.C. as a % of Canada
Europe	707	361	1,068		
Africa	147	98	245		
Asia	4,890	2,116	7,006		
China-Mainland	1,473	436	1,909	For current landings, C.I.C.	
India	835	762	1,597	is providing data for B.C.	
Taiwan	334	129	463	only.	
Hong Kong	65	21	86		
Australasia	99	56	155		
N & C America	440	266	706		
U.S.A.	342	218	560		
Caribbean	25	19	44		
South America	127	53	180		
Oceania	27	25	52		
Not Stated	11	--	14		
All Areas	**6,473**	**2,997**	**9,470**	**61,647**	**15.4%**

** "Rest of B.C." also includes immigrants with unknown destination. Many might have been destined for Vancouver Area.*

-- indicates data suppression for confidentiality OR no value

Source: *BC STATS,*
Date: *September, 2007*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Table 2: Immigrant Landings by Class

- British Columbia -

Year / Quarter	Family	Refugee	Economic Classes						Other Classes	Grand Total
			Skilled Worker	Prov./Terr. Nominee	Live-In Caregiver	Entrepreneur	Investor	Self Employed		
1992	15,148	2,995	7,279	-	-	3,971	4,530	480	2,605	37,008
1993	18,458	1,492	10,446	-	192	4,073	6,867	677	3,735	45,940
1994	17,517	1,544	14,149	-	869	4,183	6,291	744	3,819	49,116
1995	15,309	1,875	18,438	-	1,176	3,508	3,036	956	278	44,576
1996	14,288	2,274	24,180	-	1,160	4,235	3,447	1,564	877	52,025
1997	12,916	1,996	24,731	-	874	3,335	2,257	1,250	482	47,841
1998	11,084	2,041	17,001	-	1,275	1,918	1,606	746	306	35,977
1999	10,990	1,896	17,739	11	1,338	1,865	1,519	659	111	36,128
2000	10,976	2,574	18,935	13	1,070	1,775	1,387	632	68	37,430
2001	11,823	2,199	19,768	24	880	1,618	1,692	444	27	38,475
2002	11,404	2,104	15,613	206	504	1,193	1,948	526	555	34,053
2003	11,574	1,827	16,237	441	758	914	1,760	338	1,386	35,235
2004	10,869	2,367	17,092	598	1,083	696	3,221	246	856	37,028
2005	11,724	2,156	21,815	789	1,080	873	5,359	289	689	44,774
2006	13,460	1,889	16,690	1,924	1,528	872	4,408	322	993	42,086
2Q2006	3,577	416	5,007	477	451	247	941	119	240	11,475
2Q2007	3,354	403	3,704	564	324	122	740	63	196	9,470

- Canada -

Year / Quarter	Family	Refugee	Economic Classes						Other Classes	Grand Total
			Skilled Worker	Prov./Terr. Nominee	Live-In Caregiver	Entrepreneur	Investor	Self Employed		
1992	101,123	52,348	67,414	-	-	15,873	9,694	2,821	5,544	254,817
1993	112,667	30,623	69,923	-	3,013	16,711	12,625	3,390	7,751	256,703
1994	94,196	20,436	69,908	-	4,980	14,200	10,480	2,745	7,454	224,399
1995	77,386	28,093	81,733	-	5,457	11,429	5,160	2,854	761	212,873
1996	68,358	28,478	97,917	233	4,759	11,911	6,175	4,376	3,865	226,072
1997	59,979	24,308	105,648	47	2,730	10,404	5,595	3,927	3,400	216,038
1998	50,895	22,843	81,266	-	2,868	6,618	4,534	2,625	2,547	174,196
1999	55,277	24,398	92,495	477	3,261	6,154	4,265	2,599	1,031	189,957
2000	60,614	30,094	118,593	1,252	2,782	6,187	4,951	2,527	460	227,460
2001	66,795	27,919	137,234	1,274	2,625	6,091	6,339	2,156	206	250,639
2002	62,284	25,118	122,727	2,127	1,985	4,479	4,636	1,907	3,787	229,050
2003	65,111	25,984	105,224	4,418	3,304	2,978	3,695	1,427	9,209	221,350
2004	62,261	32,687	113,445	6,248	4,292	2,470	6,099	1,190	7,132	235,824
2005	63,357	35,768	130,247	8,047	4,552	2,855	9,606	1,014	6,793	262,239
2006	70,508	32,493	105,957	13,336	6,895	3,098	8,027	952	10,381	251,647
2Q2006	19,349	6,321	31,731	3,405	1,930	807	1,859	287	2,220	67,909
2Q2007										61,647

British Columbia as a Percent of Canada

Year / Quarter	Family	Refugee	Economic Classes						Other Classes	Grand Total
			Skilled Worker	Prov./Terr. Nominee	Live-In Caregiver	Entrepreneur	investor	Self Employed		
1992	15.0%	5.7%	10.8%	-	-	25.0%	46.7%	17.0%	47.0%	14.5%
1993	16.4%	4.9%	14.9%	-	6.4%	24.4%	54.4%	20.0%	48.2%	17.9%
1994	18.6%	7.6%	20.2%	-	17.4%	29.5%	60.0%	27.1%	51.2%	21.9%
1995	19.8%	6.7%	22.6%	-	21.6%	30.7%	58.8%	33.5%	36.5%	20.9%
1996	20.9%	8.0%	24.7%	-	24.4%	35.6%	55.8%	35.7%	22.7%	23.0%
1997	21.5%	8.2%	23.4%	-	32.0%	32.1%	40.3%	31.8%	14.2%	22.1%
1998	21.8%	8.9%	20.9%	-	44.5%	29.0%	35.4%	28.4%	12.0%	20.7%
1999	19.9%	7.8%	19.2%	2.3%	41.0%	30.3%	35.6%	25.4%	10.8%	19.0%
2000	18.1%	8.6%	16.0%	1.0%	38.5%	28.7%	28.0%	25.0%	14.8%	16.5%
2001	17.7%	7.9%	14.4%	1.9%	33.5%	26.6%	26.7%	20.6%	13.1%	15.4%
2002	18.3%	8.4%	12.7%	9.7%	25.4%	26.6%	42.0%	27.6%	14.7%	14.9%
2003	17.8%	7.0%	15.4%	10.0%	22.9%	30.7%	47.6%	23.7%	15.1%	15.9%
2004	17.5%	7.2%	15.1%	9.6%	25.2%	28.2%	52.8%	20.7%	12.0%	15.7%
2005	18.5%	6.0%	16.7%	9.8%	23.7%	30.6%	55.8%	28.5%	10.1%	17.1%
2006	19.1%	5.8%	15.8%	14.4%	22.2%	28.1%	54.9%	33.8%	9.6%	16.7%
2Q2006	18.5%	6.6%	15.8%	14.0%	23.4%	30.6%	50.6%	41.5%	10.8%	16.9%
2Q2007	For current landings C.I.C. is providing data for B.C. only.									15.4%

Important Note: Due to the changes in the classifications of immigrants, some numbers reported in this release are not compatible with those in previous releases.

Source: BC STATS,
Date: September, 2007

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Immigration by Destination by Class
Year 2006

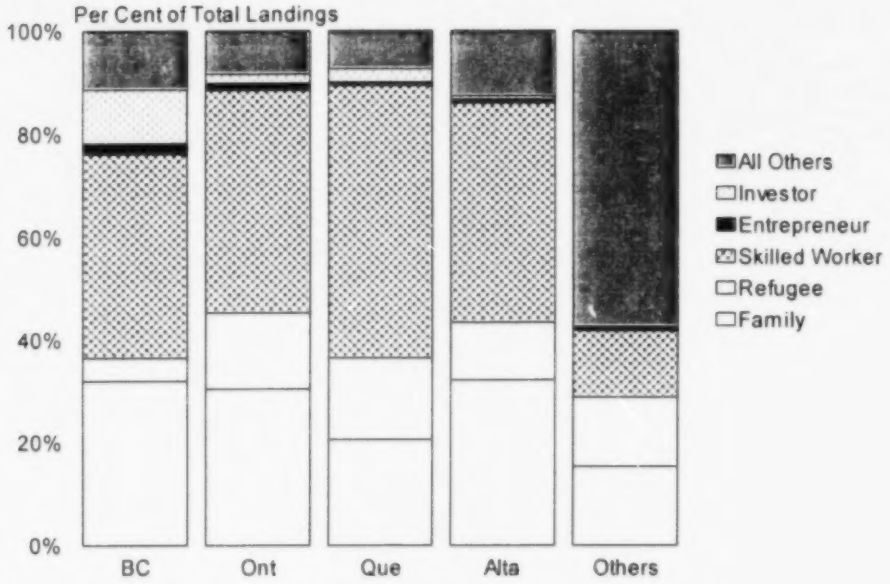

Table 3: Immigrant Landings by Province by Class

Year / Quarter	Family	Refugee	Economic Classes						Other Classes	Grand Total
			Skilled Worker	Prov./Terr. Nominee	Live-In Caregiver	Entrepreneur	Investor	Self Employed		
2006										
NFLD	110	145	155	77	7	-	-	-	15	**509**
P.E.I.	46	59	24	423	-	-	-	8	-	**565**
N.S.	510	217	792	863	-	55	42	17	84	**2,585**
N.B.	249	178	193	967	12	-	12	-	28	**1,646**
Que	9,221	7,102	23,629	32	649	312	1,150	180	2,405	**44,680**
Ont	38,349	18,700	54,453	470	3,417	1,700	2,251	352	6,222	**125,914**
Man	1,332	1,241	596	6,661	76	9	12	23	101	**10,051**
Sask	477	626	537	960	61	-	14	10	39	**2,724**
Alta	6,678	2,333	8,823	956	1,121	146	137	38	485	**20,717**
B.C.	13,459	1,888	16,690	1,924	1,528	871	4,408	322	993	**42,083**
Territories	65	-	66	-	19	-	-	-	6	**161**
Not Stated	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**14**
Canada	**70,506**	**32,492**	**105,961**	**13,336**	**6,895**	**3,098**	**8,027**	**952**	**10,382**	**251,649**
2007 Second Quarter										
NFLD										**115**
P.E.I.										**214**
N.S.										**646**
N.B.										**388**
Que			For current landings information, Citizenship and Immigration							**11,565**
Ont			Canada is providing data for B.C. only.							**29,511**
Man			Data for other provinces and Canada are from Statistics Canada							**3,232**
Sask										**883**
Alta										**5,559**
B.C.	3,354	403	3,704	564	324	122	740	63	196	**9,470**
Territories										**33**
Not Stated										**-**
Canada										**61,647**

Important Note: Due to the changes in the classifications of immigrants, some numbers reported in this release are not compatible with those in previous releases.

- indicates data supression for confidentiality OR no value

Source: *BC STATS,*
Date: *September, 2007*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

B.C. Immigration by Top 10 Source by Class
April to June, 2007

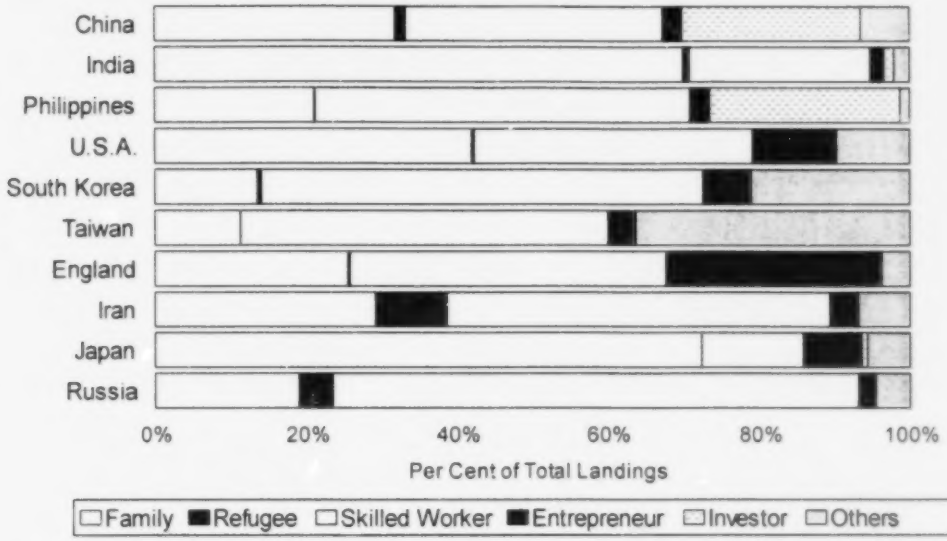

Table 4: B.C. Immigrant Landings by Source By Class, April - June, 2007

			Economic Classes							
	Family	Refugee	Skilled Worker	Prov./Terr. Nominee	Live-In Caregiver	Entrepreneur	Investor	Self Employed	Other Classes	Grand Total
World Area										
Europe	274	35	534	173	-	-	15	-	31	1,068
Africa	59	73	61	31	-	-	13	-	7	245
Asia	2,563	217	2,708	248	316	106	701	40	107	7,006
Australasia	68	-	40	36	-	-	-	-	-	155
N&C America	280	39	245	70	-	7	8	20	36	706
Caribbean	27	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
S. America	53	28	79	6	-	-	-	-	8	180
Oceania & Isl.	25	7	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
Stateless	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Top 20 Source Countries										
China	584	26	715	81	-	47	624	20	21	1,909
India	783	13	219	11	13	-	-	-	11	1,597
Philippines	222	-	278	17	216	-	-	-	18	1,146
U.S.A.	174	-	238	80	-	-	13	6	23	560
South Korea	35	-	152	12	-	9	121	17	-	550
Taiwan	79	-	151	88	-	10	-	-	11	463
England	64	-	110	88	-	24	38	-	9	423
Iran	71	34	121	11	-	22	37	-	12	264
Japan	68	-	36	25	-	-	-	-	6	141
Russia	42	-	51	23	-	-	-	-	-	132
Pakistan	34	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	6	125
Australia	21	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	112
Vietnam	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109
Singapore	51	-	14	-	-	6	9	-	-	105
Mexico	39	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	7	90
South Africa	12	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	89
Hong Kong	11	-	23	39	-	-	-	-	-	86
Romania	39	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	78
Brazil	11	-	22	7	-	-	-	-	-	64
United Arab Emirates	6	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
Others	377	103	493	85	20	9	18	-	74	1,366
	3,354	**403**	**3,704**	**564**	**324**	**122**	**740**	**63**	**196**	**9,470**

Important Note: Due to the changes in the classifications of immigrants, some numbers reported in this release are not compatible with those in previous releases.

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Source: BC STATS,
Date: September, 2007

Data Provided By: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

GLOSSARY

Business Immigrants-Immigrants in the Entrepreneur, Investor, or Self-employed Class.

Economic Immigrants-Immigrants admitted under the Skilled Worker Class, Live-In Caregiver Program, and in the business classes.

Entrepreneur Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) who intend to establish or purchase a substantial interest in a business in Canada creating or maintaining employment for more than one Canadian citizen.

Family Class-Includes spouses, fiancés, dependent children, and parents or grandparents sponsored by a Canadian citizen.

Investor Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) with a proven track record and substantial net worth who are willing to make a large investment for at least three years in specified activities that will contribute to the creation or continuation of employment opportunities in Canada.

Landed Immigrants-Immigrants who are granted permanent resident status in Canada, and who have actually entered Canada.

Other Classes-Include immigrants in the Retired Class (no longer exist), Deferred Removal Order Class, permit holders applying for permanent residence in Canada, and persons admitted under humanitarian/compassionate grounds, as well as persons admitted under certain public policy related to the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act.

Provincial/Territorial Nominees-persons who are selected and nominated by the provincial or territorial governments as immigrants. They are mainly skilled workers admitted to fill critical labour shortage in the province/territories.

Refugees-persons who meet the definition specified by the United Nation Refugee Convention. These include both government and privately sponsored refugees, Asylum refugees, and dependants abroad of refugees

Self Employed Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) who intend to establish a business in Canada that will employ him/herself, and will make a significant contribution to the economy.

For further information on the specific class of immigrants described here, please visit the Citizenship and Immigration Canada website at www.cic.gc.ca